

Croizat for valuable assistance given in the preparation of the Latin descriptions.

SONORA, Texas.

A NOTE ON *BAPTISIA TINCTORIA*, VAR. *PROJECTA*.—When Professor Fernald (*RHODORA* **39**: 415. 1937) described *Baptisia tinctoria*, var. *projecta*, he cited specimens from Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, and Bath County, Virginia. Dr. Larisey (*Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard.* **27**: 188. 1940) cited two additional collections from the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia. Both Fernald and Larisey gave the length of racemes in var. *projecta* as 3–4.5 dm., whereas they stated that the racemes of typical *B. tinctoria* are usually 1 dm. or less in length. Specimens in the Cornell University Herbarium from Oswego County, New York, have the racemes very short, 1–7 cm. long, and the flowers 11–13 mm. long. These contrast markedly with collections from Center and Huntingdon Counties, Pennsylvania, which have the racemes 21–30 cm. long and the flowers 13–15 mm. long. These last impress me as belonging to var. *projecta*, probably also a specimen from Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey, *J. P. Young*, June 15, 1919, which has a raceme 16.5 cm. long and flowers 14 mm. long. Possibly 15 cm. might make a more satisfactory lower limit than 30 cm. for the length of raceme of var. *projecta*. Most specimens of *B. tinctoria* have racemes well below that length. Those that are intermediate are very few. In the Cornell University Herbarium there are only two intermediate collections, one from Perry County, Pennsylvania, with flowers 13–14 mm. long and racemes 8–9 cm. long and another from Fairfax County, Virginia, with flowers 14–15 mm. long and racemes 5–10 cm. long. Otherwise, var. *projecta* seems like a reasonably distinct variety, probably genetically different from the smaller-flowered typical variety which regularly has short racemes. Var. *crebra*, on the other hand, though representing a tendency, seems scarcely tangible. Plants from Oswego County, New York, are almost indistinguishable in leaflets, flowers and fruits from specimens from the Coastal Plain of North and South Carolina. For that reason, perhaps the northern and southern plants are best all classed together as typical *B. tinctoria*.—ROBERT T. CLAUSEN, Dept. of Botany, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.